

FRANCE (AND ALGERIA)

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 1916.

By a series of Presidential Decrees*, the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transshipment) from France of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 3—16 has been prohibited. The prohibitions so imposed are also applicable in Algeria. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministérielle des dérogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia†, Serbia†, or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgium Congo. *The articles which may thus be exported or re-exported from France to the countries specified, without special authorisation, are printed in italic type in the list on pp. 3—16.*

Decisions of the 13th October, the 30th November, and the 6th December 1915, provide that consignments of war material (as specified), and of optical instruments and helmets destined for Allied countries, may, in future, be exported without previous authorisation, subject to the production of a certificate from the competent military authority.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination), except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Morocco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—(a) *Switzerland.*—Goods the exportation and re-exportation of which from France are prohibited may be sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland in transit through France, on the production to the French authorities of the pink certificate which is issued by the British Customs authorities showing that the exportation of the goods to Switzerland has been licensed. Special application for a transport permit must, however, be made by the forwarding agents at the French port of discharge in respect of consignments of goods, accompanied by the pink certificate, in cases where the goods are sent *via* French ports other than Cette. In the case of goods sent by parcel-post, a special label affixed to the parcels is substituted for the pink certificate.

Certain articles from Switzerland to the United Kingdom are allowed to pass through France without enquiry as to their origin. These goods include knitting needles, atropine and its salts, iron casks, "épointe," belladonna leaves and roots, henbane leaves, tricesol, Hernst laryngological electric lamps, carbonate of potash, caustic potash (in specified quantities), technical, etc., books (Decision of the 17th November 1915).

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January 1915 and modified in May 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons), may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

* The dates of these Decrees are as follows: December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd and 31st, August 5th, 20th, and 25th, September 3rd and 21st, October 13th, November 11th, 18th, 22nd, and 29th, and December 7th, 1915, and February 12th, 1916. The Presidential Decrees prohibiting the exportation of (1) tobacco and (2) palm shoots from Algeria (see pages 449 and 445) were dated the 10th September and the 31st December, 1915.

† Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a notice published in the "Journal Officiel" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within 2 period of five months.

(b) *Italy*.—Consignments of goods (the export and re-export of which from France is prohibited) will, when sent from the United Kingdom to Italy, be allowed to pass in transit through France, provided that the pink certificate, which is issued by the British Customs authorities in respect of licensed exports to Italy, is produced to the French Customs authorities, and subject to certain limitations as to the number of trucks which may be allocated each day for the transport of the goods over the French Railways. Special application for transport facilities must at present be made in each case in respect of consignments (accompanied by the pink certificate) destined for Italy, and sent *via* Dieppe, Havre, or Rouen.

When goods are exported to Italy on the authority of a permit issued by the "Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement," the fact that the goods are destined for the Italian Government will be notified on the pink certificate, and such goods will be granted priority as regards transport over the French Railways.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July, 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

(c) *Spain*.—According to a decision of the 20th January 1916, goods (of a kind prohibited to be exported from France) sent from the United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality if accompanied by the pink certificate. According to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

Transshipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom*, be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom, or are accompanied by a certificate from the British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 13th December 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy, Spain, or American Countries*, may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisation, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the port of departure to the countries mentioned. In the case of consignments to the United States, a certificate from the American Consul at the port of departure, attesting that the skins are intended for the United States, will be accepted.

According to a decision of the 21st December 1915, goods shipped from any Allied or neutral country to Belgian Congo may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisation, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Abrasives (see Carborundum, Corundum, and Emery).

Accumulators and accumulator Plates.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, this heading does not apply to accumulators and accumulator plates for submarines, which are classed as articles of naval material (see under heading for motor vehicles, etc.). Special permission must therefore be obtained before such articles can be exported to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, etc.

Acetates:

Acetate or pyrolignite of lime, and medicinal acetates.

Other acetates.

According to a decision of the 28th December, 1915, "other acetates" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland.

Acetic acid and its medicinal salts; acetic ether.

Acetine.

Acetyl-cellulose.

Acetyl-cellulose may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrobromic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Olein, Salicylic, Stéaric, Sulphuric, Tartaric).

Aconite (preparations and alkaloids).

Aconite (preparations and alkaloids) may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Aerons.

Aerons may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)

Agar-agar or librine.

Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.

Alizarine (see Tar dyes).

Alkaloids, vegetable, other than those specially mentioned in this list.

These alkaloids may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Almonds, nuts, and walnuts.

Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina; oxides of aluminium; alums. (See also Corundum.)

Alums may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Aluminium ore; aluminium (metal), pure or alloyed.

Aluminium wares (manufactures of aluminium).

Special permits must be obtained for the export to any country of aluminium wares falling under special prohibitions, such, e.g., as detached parts of aluminium for aeroplanes and airships. (Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915.)

Ammonia; ammoniacal salts.

Aniline (see Tar dyes).

Antifriction metal.

Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal, and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.

Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

[See Note to Telegraphic apparatus.]

Arms of war, of all kinds; *firearms (other than arms of war), and detached parts thereof*; side arms and detached parts thereof.

[See Note on page 435, "Exportation to Allied Countries, etc."]

Arsenic and its salts.

Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.

Aspirine.

Asses, mules, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Atropine.

Balata (see under Rubber).

Bamboos.

Bandaging articles (Fr.: objets de pansement).

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Barks:—*Cinchona bark*; tanbarks. (see Tanning materials).

Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar; beetroot saline; beetroot seed.

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Bicycles, and detached parts thereof.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Bismuth and bismuth salts.

Bladders, casings, and skins (Fr.: vessies enveloppes et membranes) for preparing pork-butcher's wares.

Blankets, woollen (see Wool.)

Boats, river (see under Vessels.)

Bones.

Boots and shoes (see under Leather wares); boot and shoemaking material (see under Grindery and Tools).

Bran and other milling refuse.

Bromine and bromides.

Building timber.

Butter.

The prohibition on the export of salt butter is absolute, but fresh butter will be allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom up to the monthly amounts exported normally.

Cables and wires, insulated, for electricity.

Caffeine.

Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide*.

Camphor.

Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc.)

Candles of tallow (Fr.: chandelles).

Tallow candles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Cantharides and preparations thereof.

Cantharides and preparations thereof may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Caoutchouc (see Rubber.)

Carbide of calcium.

Carbon sulphide; silicide of carbon (carborundum).

Carbons for electricity.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Carborundum (silicide of carbon). (See also under Emery.)

Carob beans.

Casein.

This prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein. (Decision of the 28th June, 1915.)

The denaturation of casein may be effected by means of sulphate of baryta, on condition that this substance is to be present to the extent of 2 per cent, and is to be intimately mixed in the casein. (Decision of the 13th December, 1915.)

Catechu, crude (Fr.: en masse).

Cattle (Fr.: bestiaux.)

Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.

Cellulose.

Cement.

Cement may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Ceresine.

Charcoal (wood charcoal.)

Charts and maps (geographical or marine.)

[See Note to heading Maps, etc.]

Chees.

Chemical products for pharmaceutical use other than those specifically mentioned in this list.

Such products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Chicory roots, green or dry.

The exportation of wastes of chicory, known as "touraillons," is authorised without special formality. (Decision of the 25th January, 1916.)

Chloral; *chloramid and preparations with a chloral basis*.

Chloramid and chloral preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Chlorates and perchlorates.

Chloride of lime; *chlorides of tin, of magnesium, of zinc*.

Chlorides of tin, of magnesium, and of zinc may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Chlorine, liquified.

Chloroform.

Chocolate.

[See note to heading Cocoa.]

Chrome ore; *chromium in all forms; chromium salts*.

Chronometers, ships.

Cinchona bark; quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine*.

Cloth (Fr. : drap); clothing, military (see Military clothing, &c.).

Coal and coke (carbonised coal); *peat*.

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Peat may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Cobalt in all forms.

Cocoa, chòcoldte.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Coca and its preparations; cocaine.

Coca and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.

Coins of nickel, copper, and billon. (For gold and silver coins, see under Gold and Silver.)

Coffee.

Samples of coffee may be sent, by post, without special authorisation, to any neutral or Allied country. (Decision of the 25th January, 1916.)

Collodion.

Colophany, resins (see Resins), pitch of resin (Fr. : brais de résine), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 16th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licences for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Condensed milk, with or without sugar added.

Copper ore; copper, pure or alloyed, in all forms; fillings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, the prohibition of "copper, pure or alloyed, in all forms" applies also to copper wares, copper parts of machines, and copper machines.

According to a decision of the 11th January, 1916, passementerie with imitation gold does not fall under the prohibition of copper.

Copper sulphate, &c. (see Sulphate of copper); *copper salts*.

Cordage, nets, and other cordage wares:—

Of hemp.

Other.

Cork, unworked or worked.

Corundum, natural, in grains or powder; artificial corundum or alundum (fused alumina). (See also under Emery.)

Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns*.

Cotton yarns; cotton rags (see under Rags).

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercery," i.e., yarns on-reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog. per 100 square metres; *other cotton tissues, made-up or not*.

"Other cotton tissues, made up or not" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

According to a decision of the 11th January 1916, tissues of cotton mixed with silk are not prohibited, even if the cotton predominates.

Creosote (wood creosote).

Cyanamide of calcium; cyanides, ferricyanides and ferrocyanides of potassium and of sodium.

Cycles (see Bicycles).

Detonators.

Diamond dies, $\frac{1}{16}$ millim, and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat; *diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.*

Digitaline.

Dyes derived from coal tar.

Dynamo electric machines.

Earths, infusorial.

Eggs of poultry.

Electric wires and cables, insulated; electric apparatus for fire control; *electric batteries and their elements.*

Electrodes.

Electrodes may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Emery, pulverised; emery applied on paper or cloth, made up into wheels stones, or any other form (including carborundum, corundum, and alundum).

Emetic.

Emetine.

Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Ergot of rye.

Ergot of rye may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Esparto, coconut fibre, piassava, istle, limebark, phormium terax, abaca, aloe, and other unspecified vegetable fibre, rough, hackled, twisted, in skeins and tow even, spun.

Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.

Eucaine hydrochlor.

Eucaine hydrochlor may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Explosives (see under Gunpowder).

Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.) to oils or fats derived from cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited), to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil, and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, (tallow, lard lanoline, margarine, Oleomargarine, and similar substances).

Fats, alimentary, vegetable.

Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other fecula.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.

Fertilisers chemical.

Fibres vegetable (see under Esparto, etc., Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Ramie).

Field-glasses (Fr. : lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading applies to field-glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell.

Figs, dried.

Fillings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.

Fish, fresh or in brine, dried or salted; *preserves of fish*; roes of cod and of mackerel.

Fish preserves may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under Linen.)

Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and flours thereof, and of gluten bread, *millet, chestnuts and flours thereof.*

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs," (Fr. : farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt, ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Forges portable.

Formol.

Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; fruit-stones: (See also under Figs, Grapes, and Nuts).

According to a decision of the 20th October, 1915, dates may be exported to Italy, without special authorisation.

Fulminate of mercury.

Gases, asphyxiating (products for the manufacture of).

Gentian and its preparations.

Gentian and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.

Glycerine.

Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles) also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September, 1915, travellers of Allied or neutral nationality leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs in coins of their own nation.

This rule, however, does not apply to travellers leaving for Switzerland.

According to a Ministerial decision of the 30th November, 1915, gold in powder obtained by the pulverisation of gold in sheets may be exported to neutral or Allied nations without previous authorisation.

Grapes, refuse (Fr : raisins de vendange); grape residue (Fr : marcs de raisins.)

Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (See Fats.)

Grindery:—material (Fr : fournitures) for the manufacture of boots and shoes, such as brass rivets, studs, heel-attaching pins, tacks or rivets for use by hand or machine.

Grindstones :

Of emery (see under Emery.)

Other.

Grindstones other than of emery, may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Gums of all kinds :

Gum-lacs.

Other kinds.

Gunstocks.

Guts, fresh, dry, or salted. (See also Bladders.)

Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).

Gunpowder and similar explosives (phroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, &c.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

According to a decision of the 28th December, 1915, powder and explosives sent by the French Government to Allied Governments (including Italy) will be allowed to be exported if a certificate from the directors of the national powder factory consigning the goods is produced at the frontier Customs-house.

Hair and horsehair; yarns of alpaca, mohair, or hair.

Hair and horsehair, and yarns of alpaca, mohair, or hair may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Hams, boned and rolled, cooked hams.

Handles for tools.
 Harness, military (see Military clothing, &c).
 Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; hemp twine.
 Hemp tissues.

Henbane and its preparations.

Henbane and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Hides and skins:—

Raw and dressed hides and skins (including kidskins and lambskins).
 Dry foreign hides and skins.

Enquiries relating to the export of heavy hides from France to the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement India House, Kingsway, London, W. C.

A decision of the 12th January, 1916, contains particulars respecting the procedure to be followed in regard to applications for permission to export "peaux petites" from France. The decision contains a list of the hides (leather) which are included under the term "peaux petites."

His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris reported on the 30th November, 1915, that he had learnt from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the export is free from France to all destinations of calfskins weighing less than 5 kilograms. Without the head or less than 5½ kilograms, with the head.

As regards the transshipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy, Spain, and American countries, see Note on p. 436 ["*Transshipments in French ports*"].

Horn and other similar materials, raw.

These materials may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Horses, asses mules; *horsehair*.

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 20th October, 1915, provided that English thoroughbred horses born in 1914-16 may be allowed to be exported in 1915 and 1916, and that certain thoroughbred English stallions born in 1907 or before may also be allowed to be exported, subject to compliance with the regulations specified in the Decree. Such horses, however, may only be exported to Allied countries, British Colonies, and North and South America.

Hosiery, woollen (see Woollen hosiery).

Hydrobromic acid.

Hydrochloric acid.

Indigo, natural.

Natural indigo may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Infusorial earths.

Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber); instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments;
nautical instruments.

[See Note on page 435—"Exportation to Allied Countries, &c."]

Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.

Ipecacuanha root.

Ipecacuanha root may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Iridium; iridium wares (see under Platinum).

Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; *iron ore*.

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, &c.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate, and wire.

Jute yarns; jute sacks (included under Sacks of all kinds.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consignors, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the way bill or other documents.

Jute armure tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square meters; *other Jute tissues.*

"Other jute tissues" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Knitting needles.

These needles may also be expected, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Lacs (gum. lacs).

Lactic acid.

Lanoline (see Fats, animal).

Lard, (see Fats, animal).

Lavas, Volvice and other.

Lead ore; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April, 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead, pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slaves, and hammered and rolled metal.

Leather (see Hides and skins).

Leather wares:—

Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness.

Other leather wares.

"Other leather wares" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Lime—acetate or pyrolignite of; *phosphates of.*

[See Note to Phosphates of lime.]

Linen yarns; linen rags (see under Rags).

Linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres; *other linen tissues.*

"Other linen tissues" may also be exported without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Livestock (Fr; bestiaux).

Lubricating materials:

With base of mineral oil.

Other.

Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and of military arms.

Machines and parts of machines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.

Machines, dynamo-electric.

Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]

Machine tools and, detached parts thereof.

Magnesium; *magnesium chloride.*

Magnesium chloride may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Magnetos.

Manganese (metal) in all forms: manganese ore.

Manures chemical.

Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, &c.) may be exported without previous authorisation.)

Margarine (see Fats, animal).

Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted or smoked; extract of meat and meat preserves (see under Preserves). (See also Hams, Porkbutchers' wares, and Soups.)

Medicaments, other than those specified by name in this list.

Such medicaments may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Mercury, ore and metal; fulminate of mercury; compounds and preparations of mercury; mercury salts.

Mica in leaves or sheets, and micanite; mica, worked.

Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, &c.).

Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.

Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).

Molasses.

Molybdenum (metal); *molybdenum ore*; *salts of molybdenum*.

Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H. P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries without special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscopes, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Munitions of war (projectiles and other); munitions for firearms other than arms of war.

[See note on page 435—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, &c.*"]

Nautical instruments.

Naval and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, &c.)

Needles, knitting.

Such needles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Nickle ore; *nickel, pure or alloyed, in any form*. (See also Coins.)

Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).

Nitrates and nitrites.

Nitric acid.

Novocain.

Novocain may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Nuts, walnuts and almonds.

Nux vomica and its alkaloids or preparations.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Oilcakes and other products for feeding cattle.

Oils mineral: crude, refined, spirit and heavy.

Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.

Oil of turpentine.

Oils, vegetable:—

Castor and pulghera oils.

Other vegetable oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March, 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oil, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)

Oleaginous fruits and seeds.

Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June, 1915 oleic acid is covered by the term "olein."

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal.)

Olive residues (Fr.: marcs).

Olive residues may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments; optical glass.

[See Note on page 435—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, &c.*"]

Ores of manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium; of aluminium; of antimony; chrome ore; copper ore; iron ore; lead ore; mercury ore; nickle ore; platinum ore; tin ore; zinc ore.

Osmium; osmium wares (see under Platinum).

Packing (engine and boiler), including slag wool.

Palladium (metal), pure or alloyed; palladium wares (see under Platinum).

[Palmshoots ("djebars") *]

Paraffin wax.

Paraldehyde.

Paraldehyde may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Peat.

Peat may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Pepper.

Peptone.

Peptone may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenised water); peroxide of Sodium; other metallic peroxides.

Metallic peroxides, other than sodium peroxide, may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Petrol, petroleum, &c. (see Oils, mineral).

Pharmaceutical chemical products, other than those specifically mentioned in this list.

Such products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or precipitated phosphate, and also to superphosphates.

Phosphorus.

Phosphuretted products, of all kinds.

Photographic plates and papers.

Pitch of resin (Fr: brais de résine), resine (see Resins), colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licences for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Platinum (metal, ore and salts); wares of platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, osmium, and palladium, pure or alloyed, except mounted jewellery.

The heading "Platinum" in the French Customs Tariff, covers ore, crude metal in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, broken articles, and drawn, rolled, or spun metal.

Porkbutchers' wares, manufactured.

Porkbutchers' wares may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Potassium, potash, and potash salts; cyanide, ferrocyanide, and ferricyanide of potassium.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 11th January, 1916, that all materials containing potash (which expression apparently covers argols, wine-lees, &c.) are strictly prohibited. (2151-61.)

Potatoes of all kinds; *potato fecula.*

Poultry, live; poultry, dead whether fresh or preserved by any process; eggs of poultry.

Preserves, viz. :—

Tomato preserves; fish preserves: vegetable preserves.

Meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products.

Other alimentary preserves, with a meat basis, and extracts of meat.

Other alimentary preserves.

Preserves of the kinds specified in *italics* above may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Projectiles (see Munitions).

[See note on page 435—"Exportation to Allied Countries, &c."]

Protargol.

* Exportation prohibited from Algeria only.

Protargol may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Pyramidon (amidopyrine).

Pyrites.

Pyrolignite or acetate of lime.

Quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*

Rabbits.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, this prohibition applies to live rabbits as well as to dead rabbits.

Rabbits may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Rags of all kinds.

Ramie; ramie yarns; ramie tissues.

Ramie, ramie yarns, and ramie tissues may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Rattants, rough and decorticated.

Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquefied gasses.

According to a decision of the 29th September, 1915, such receptacles use (or to be used) for importing products for army use, may be exported without previous authorisation (subject to be proof that they are for army use).

Residue (Fr: marcs) of apples of grapes of olives.

Olive residues may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Resins (pin and fir; *other kinds*), pitch of resins (Fr: brais de resine), colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licences for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Rhodium; rhodium wares (see under Platinum).

Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite; rubber sheets, even if vulcanised; *other manufactures of rubber.*

Erasing rubbers may be exported, without special authorisation, to Allied and neutral countries but not to Switzerland. (Decision of the 17th January 1916.)

Ruthenium; ruthenium wares (see under Platinum).

Saccharine and products assimilated thereto.

Saccharine, &c., may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Sacks of all kinds.

According to a Customs Circular of the 29th November, 1915, this prohibition only applies to sacks composed of textile materials.

[See Note to Jute-sacks.]

Salicylic acid; *sodium salicylate*; methyl salicylate.

Sodium salicylate may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Salol.

Salt—sea salt, salina salt and rock salt; crude or refined.

Salt of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths; *salts of copper, chromium, tin and mercury.*

(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)

Salvarsan and meo-salvarsan (hydrochlorate of dioxidiamido-arsenobenzol).

These products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Sanitary materials:

Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Other (including articles or dressing wounds).

"Other sanitary materials." (including wound-dressing articles) may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Santonin and its preparations.

These products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

- Sausages* (see Porkbutchers' wares) ; *sausage skins* (see Bladders, &c.).
- Scrap and waste iron or steel.
- Seaweed (varech and other) from which iodine can be extracted.
- Seeds and fruits, oleaginous* ; beetroot seed ; *other seeds for sowing* (vegetable and kitchen garden seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

According to a decision of the 17th April, 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs. may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Selenium.

Selenium may also be exported without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Serums.

Serums may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Ships (see under Vessels).

Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr. : agrès et appareils de navires) : *ships' chronometers.*

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silicon.

Silicon may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Silk (floss silk) coarse silk ("bourrette de soie") and *silk noils, —raw or combed (for tussah, see below) ; yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed, silk wastes ; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.*

Silver unmanufactured, in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles) ; silver coins.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September, 1915, travellers may take with them silver coins up to a maximum value of 50 francs.

Skins (see under Hides and skins).

Slow matches (Fr. *meches de mineurs.*)

Soap.

Perfumery soaps may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Soda (sodium carbonate) ; caustic soda ; sodium peroxide ; sodium sulphide ; *bichromate of soda* ; cyanide, ferro-cyanide and ferricyanide of sodium ; *sodium hypsulphite* ; *sulphate of soda* ; *sodium salicylate.*

(See also under Acetates, Bromides, Chlorates, etc., Iodides, Nitrates, Salt.)

Bichromate, sulphate, and salicylate of soda may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Soups compressed or desiccated.

Sprayers, other than for toilet, medicinal, or domestic use.

Starch.

Stearic acid.

Steel of all kinds ; scrap or waste steel.

Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy ; molasses ; sugar-beets.

Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdets" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March, 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported, without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphate of Soda ; sulphate of zinc.

Sulphate of soda and sulphate of zinc may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Sulphide of carbon ; sulphide of sodium.

Sulphonal.

Sulphur and pyrites.

Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.

Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

Tallow (see Fats, animals).

Tanning materials:—tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the term "tan bark", covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of taneakia, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acorn cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June, 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries. (Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W. C.)

Tapiocas.

Tapiocas may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tar (mineral), and chemical products derived therefrom.

Tar, vegetable, and oil therefrom.

Vegetable tar and vegetable tar oil may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar).

Tarpaulins (Fr.; bâches).

Of hemp tissue.

Other.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, this heading ("tarpaulins") applies only to tarpaulins other than those for waggons and carts, which are regarded as falling under made-up articles pertaining to transport material. (See heading for Motor vehicles, etc.)

Tartar.

Tartaric acid.

Tartrates, alkaline.

Tartrate of potash.

[See note under heading for Potassium, etc.]

Other.

Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, or wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.

Theobromine.

Thymol and preparations thereof.

Thymol and preparations thereof may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Timber (see Wood).

Tin ore; tin pure or alloyed, in all forms; filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed; tin chloride and tin salts.

Tin chloride may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tinned meats (see under preserves).

Tinplate boxes for packing alimentary preserves.

Such boxes may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading includes:

- (1) Rubbered issues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in warp and weft in a space of 5 mm. side;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes, per square metre.

(For tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, ramie and silk, see under the respective textile material.)

Titanium (metal); *titanium ore*, *titanium salts*.

Titanium salts may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

[Tobacco in leaves or stalks.]

According to a decision of the 10th December, 1915, this prohibition also applies to such Algerian tobacco sent to entrepôts in France.]

Tomato preserves (see Preserves).

Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle, *viz.*:—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.

Tools (Fr: outillage) for the manufacture of boots and shoes:

Machine tools (included under Machine tools).

Others.

Tools for farriers, carpenters, wheelwrights and saddlers.

Tools and implements for pioneers, and handles therefor; grubbers.

Tool handles.

Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.

Trional.

Trional may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Trioxymethylene.

Tungsten (metal) in all forms; tungsten ore (wolfram).

Turpentine (see under Resins); terpene; turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).

Urea and its compounds.

Urea and its compounds may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Urotropin (hexamethylene tetramine) and its preparations.

Urotropin and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Vaccines.

Vaccines may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Vanadium (metal); *vanadium ore*; *vanadium salts*.

Vanadium salts may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Varec and other seaweed from which iodine can be extracted.

Vaseline.

Vegetables, fresh:

Leeks, onions, cabbages, carrots, garlic, and turnips.

According to a decision of the 15th November, 1915, cauliflours may be exported to England without special authorisation.

Other fresh vegetables.

Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilog.

Veronal (diethylbarbituric acid) and veronal sodium.

Veronal (including veronal sodium) may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Vessels:—river boats; sailing, steam and motor vessels. (See also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.).

Volvic and other lavas.

Walnuts, nuts, and almonds; Walnut wood (see under Wood).

Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).

Waxes:—*ceresine*; *paraffin*; vegetable waxes.

* Exportation prohibited from Algeria only.

Weapons (see Arms).

Whale oil.

Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September, 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.

Wolfram.

Wood:—Building timber; gunstocks; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.

According to a decision of the 20th October, 1915, veneering wood in sheets less than 20 mm. thick, of woods other than walnut, ash, mahogany, "okoumé," and birch, may in future be exported to Allied or neutral countries without previous authorisation.

Wood charcoal; wood creosote.

Wool of all kinds, woollen rags; (see Rags) *cuttings of new rags and shoddy*; wool, combed or corded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.

Cuttings of new rags, and shoddy may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing, of a uniform colour, weighing 400 grammes or more per square metre; *other woollen tissues*; woollen yarns.

"Other woollen tissues" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Woollen hosiery;

Gloves, hosiery, tissues in the piece, embroidered or ornamented articles, and articles other than for men's use.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Other articles.

Yarns (see under the respective textile material).

Yeasts.

Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February, 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

Zinc wares.

Zinc chloride; zinc sulphate.

Zinc chloride and zinc sulphide may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Zinc ore; fillings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.

FRENCH COLONIES.

[COLONIES ET PAYS DE PROTECTORAT AUTRES QUE LA TUNISIE ET LE MAROC;
POUR L'ALGERIE, voir LISTE POUR LA FRANCE.]

LISTE DES PRODUITS FRAPPES DE PROHIBITION.

March 8, 1916.

SONT prohibées la sortie ainsi que la réexportation en suite d'entrepôt, de dépôt, de transit, et de transbordement des produits et objets ciaprès énumérés:

*Accumulateurs et plaques d'accumulateurs.

Acétate ou pyrolignite de chaux; et acétates médicamenteux; *autres acétates.